

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 215 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverly Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street. The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 10 cents per week or 60 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sun.	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	.50
"without Sun.	3.00	1.50	.75	.25
Sun. edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.25
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	—

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SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service, and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

City subscribers before leaving the city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office (Phone 33). If you write, give both out-of-town and city addresses.

Now to Elect Parker.

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, MO., July 9.—The National Democratic Convention has nominated an honest and straightforward man for the presidency. For the sake of party harmony and Democratic success the convention decided to make no mention of the money question in the platform. But Judge Parker was determined that there should be no misunderstanding as to his position. He made his views perfectly plain to the convention, and said he would decline the nomination if the convention was unwilling to take him as a gold standard Democrat.

The convention considered his communication carefully, and in spite of Mr. William J. Bryan's opposition, informed Judge Parker that notwithstanding his position on the money question he was still acceptable and the party's candidate, and so the matter ends.

Now let us turn in and elect Parker. As Major Daniel said, "He's a foot taller than he was when he was nominated. He has shown himself to be brave and courageous, placing conscience above the highest honor of his party, and he is worthy of the support of all Democrats."

W. S. C.

Judge Parker's Telegram.

The action of the Platform Committee in deliberately leaving out the gold plank as a compromise measure with Mr. Bryan was bitterly criticised yesterday morning in the Eastern Democratic papers. The New York Times said with the greatest vehemence that Judge Parker could not "in justice to himself accept any such makeshift platform, unless he declared specifically for gold in his letter of acceptance. The New York World went so far as to call on Judge Parker to inform the convention before it adjourned of his future course in regard to sound money. To the same effect spoke the Brooklyn Eagle, which paper brought out Parker as a candidate. The Eagle said that Parker would measure up to the requirements of the situation and could be trusted to speak with no uncertain sound on his monetary beliefs. Throughout the country the Democratic papers were mystified or alarmed, and the Republican papers correspondingly gleeted over an action that left the position of the Democrats in regard to sound money still in doubt.

As one paper well said: Why should the wishes of a few delegates from mining camps in Republican States or Territories, with no votes, force such a condition on the party as to lose beyond all hope the absolutely essential votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by terrifying the workmen, the capitalist and the savings bank depositor with the threat of a cheap dollar?

The true story of Mr. Hill's compromise with Mr. Bryan has not yet been told. But among the reasons for that step there will not be found any efficient belief in the free silver theory as a practical issue in finance or politics. The men of the Democratic party are sane and sound; they know that free silver is not and cannot be a national issue. And the convention's action on Judge Parker's telegram has given that knowledge the effect of a platform declaration. Judge Parker has laid that ghost, and the timid and impressionable cannot be terrified or deluded by any cry from the Republican of Democracy's leaning to unsound money.

There are enough real and vital issues before us in the coming campaign, but among them the old threatened money question of 1896 finds no place.

Value of Pads.

Pader are far from foolish. They rest by giving a new field in which to turn one's energies and after having ridden one's hobby, be it collecting old stamps or reading old poetry, we come back to the routine of the daily grind refresh-

ed, strengthened and buoyant. Each one must choose his pad for himself. For our own part, we prefer that avocation which takes one out of the city. It may be only catching butterflies, or it may be hunting big game. It is more often for this neighborhood catching fish. But whether it be one or the other, it is restful, healthful and truly sensible, not to work always. If Whit Monday were not an institution, it ought to be made so, and if the public did not know how to fish, they ought to be taught. We have in mind a man living in the mountains of North Carolina who makes a scanty living by close attention to farming. This would not seem to be a very full or satisfying life, but our fortunate friend has a pad that makes his life as full and satisfying as a life can well be. His pad is to catch fish, and when he has fished and worked for ten or eleven months, he packs his baggage, takes his fishing rod, and with his wife, goes fishing. One winter he went all the way to California to catch the Tuna at Pasadena. The Tuna is a species of bass that weighs sometimes as much as four hundred pounds, and when caught upon a rod and reel furnishes incomparable sport. Another winter this disciple of Sir Isaac Walton went to Mexico to catch the Tarpon, and every summer he goes to Morehead City for blue fish and deep-sea mackerel. Such a man goes back to his work with his lungs full of air, his blood full of red corpuscles, ready and willing to do what his hand findeth to do because he has a pad that is sensible and keeps him healthy.

The summer, with its holidays is upon us, and those who have the wisdom to take walking tours, camping or fishing trips, will know more of the value of life next fall than they could ever gain from following in other parts of the world the same sort of social round which makes the winter so barren.

Growth of Civic Beauty.

The desire and the accomplishment of civic beauty has been one of the most marked and encouraging facts of our public life in recent years. The people of America have begun to find out that a beautiful city does not cost any more than an ugly one; that it is healthier, happier and pays better revenues. The test has been made in factories, and it has been demonstrated conclusively that a working man will respond to his surroundings, be they uplifting or depressing, just as readily as any other human being, and the sensitive purse of capital is accordingly trying to create the surroundings that will enable labor to produce the most wealth.

So, too, in cities, it was first attempted by philanthropy and then proved by experience to be more profitable, wiser and more efficacious to give the boys and girls a chance to amuse themselves in a rational way than to try to correct the tendencies toward misdemeanor and crime which inevitably and invariably follow upon the life of the average child whose playground and associations are in the streets. It has been but a short step from the discovery that children were benefited by having open air, clean grass and spreading trees, to say nothing of the unostentatious but satisfying sand pile, to the discovery of the benefit which the grown up people derive from just such simple and natural things. If any one doubts the enormous difference in happiness which can be made by a few trees judiciously planted, let him drive out the Brook Turnpike or along any of the roads that intersect the Glitter estate, as they are to-day shaded and beautified by long, symmetrical rows of spreading trees, and compare its beauty with the arid waste of dusty road which has been transformed by the foresight and broad-minded ideas of that great and public-spirited citizen, Major Lewis Ginter.

It is impossible to measure the impulse towards desire for civic improvement which Major Ginter's improvements in the suburbs of Richmond have given. The object lesson of what has been done is a continual stimulus to those who want to continue the good work, and is an unanswerable argument to the "let well enough alone" obstructionists. Richmond is growing very rapidly, but its growth is by no means on satisfactory lines. Despite the building of the West End and the rapid increase of population in that section, the houses are as a whole neither beautiful nor inspiring. They are flat topped, narrow fronted, and without gardens or yards. They offer shelter from the heat and cold, but they make but scant use, and in very many cases none at all, of those environments which differentiate a house from a home. Just think how much more beautiful the West End would be, and how much more valuable the property would be, if you wish to look at it that way, if the houses had a grass plot in front, porches, with vines or rambling roses climbing over them, and yards behind in which the children could play or cultivate each one their own little garden. Richmond is a city of lovable and delightful people. We have an unsurpassed climate and will shortly have an unequalled water supply. Let us make it a city of beautiful homes. We have the opportunity. It only needs the will. If once the Civic Improvement League can awaken this spirit it will have given Richmond an asset both for wealth and happiness of immeasurable value.

Political Prophecies. Already ex-Senator Hill, Mr. Sheehan and other enthusiastic New Yorkers, who took a prominent part in the St. Louis Convention, are being condemned for speaking out so plainly and so loudly when the question of platform was under discussion. Senator Daniel is being condemned in like manner, for, according to the press reports, these gentlemen were credited with saying openly and above board that unless certain things were done (some of which were not done) in regard to the platform, Judge Parker could not carry New York, Connecticut and other States necessary to his election.

A contrast is being drawn between the conduct of these gentlemen and that of the Republicans at the Chicago Convention. Nobody ever heard of a Republican on that occasion, or any other similar occasion, predicting beforehand that their candidate could not carry the earth. It is characteristic of Democrats to speak out openly and above board. It is characteristic of Republicans to do things in secret and not let all that they say and think reach the ear of the people. Right there we find the essence of Democracy and modern Republicanism. Democracy is opposed to doing things in secret, either in convention or in the management of government; opposed to anything that smacks of centralization; while Republicanism makes some of its best efforts in the dark.

But what of it if Mr. Hill and Mr. Sheehan and Major Daniel did, in the excitement of the moment, speak out and say Parker could not carry New York or other States if certain things were done or certain things were left undone? There is evidence that such prophecies do not always come true. In that same city of St. Louis in the year 1876, John Kelly, then the acknowledged Tammany leader, tore his hair, bent the air, and loudly proclaimed that Samuel J. Tilden could not carry the State of New York, and for this reason should not be nominated by the Democrats. But all the same, Mr. Tilden was nominated, did carry the State of New York, and was elected President of the United States, although he was robbed of the fruits of his victory. Messrs. Hill, Daniel and others were doubtless perfectly honest in the views they expressed, but due allowance must be made for the excitement they were laboring under at the time, and the probability is that their prophecies will fall to the ground just as John Kelly's did in 1876.

Periodicity of Booms.

"Sure systems" and the periodicity of booms in the stock market have been two alluring problems of eternal fascination for the human mind. It is a favorite advertisement for stock brokers to get out little diagrams showing that because the market fluctuates once in so many years a generation ago, it will do the same thing, to-day, and yet despite these recurrent booms at foreseeable times, the public goes up and is sheared with unfailing regularity. This much at least is certain, however, about booms, that the natural boom comes when for a long period of time the public has enjoyed agricultural and manufacturing prosperity, and has exercised such economies in production and expense as have resulted in the accumulation of a store of wealth ready for investment. It was the long period of enforced economy, and the good crops in the face of foreign famine, and the export trade which brought us great supplies of gold that started the celebrated boom of 1873. These physical causes had developed unnoticed, the public having become so lulled to hard times that they were well high convinced that no good times would ever come again, and when one morning the public awoke to find that they needed all sorts of supplies; food, clothes, railroad equipment, a full fledged boom was launched. Exactly similar conditions prevailed in '98 with the sole exception that 1873 had the benefit of the low currency laws. Like the boom of '73 the boom of '98 inevitably wore itself out, and when we are ready for another boom, that boom will come. But at present no one plans with any degree of certainty say when.

There are lesser booms due to lesser physical or psychological causes, such as the boom of '65, which spent itself in a month, and the boom of '93, which showed a violent outburst of speculation, in which Reading rose 36 points, Louisville 36, New York and New England 30, Manhattan Elevated 50. These extraordinary and excessive advances, says the Washington Times, were due to the public's appetite for speculation, and when on December 18th, the first million share day in Stock Exchange history, call money suddenly rose to 14 of 1 per cent. a day. Reading fell 15 points and Louisville 10 points within 24 hours, without any explanation, except that the bull movement was played out.

This was a pseudo bull market, and affords no basis for determining the future. In such a case as the present stock market, we can, however, recall that in 1883, after the heavy liquidation, the stock market waited two years before the public came in again, despite good crops at home. So, even if we have abundant cotton and wheat and corn crops, we are not assured of a bull market. The problem before the United States is the solution of the question of competition with foreign agriculturists and manufacturers, in view of the increasing tendency toward hostile tariff legislation.

The South Nominated Parker. The vote on the first and only ballot for the Democratic nomination for the presidency shows that the South was nearly as solid for Judge Parker in the convention as it will be at the polls on election day. Twelve Southern States voted as a unit for the New York jurist, casting for him 272 votes. Florida gave him six out of ten and West Virginia ten out of fourteen, and quickly changed three more to him, thus making her vote stand thirteen to one in favor of Parker.

Missouri, another Southern State, cast her thirty-six votes for Mr. Cockrell as a compliment to a favorite son, and undoubtedly if there had been a second ballot those votes would have gone to Parker. As it was, of the 697 votes necessary to nominate Judge Parker on the first ballot, the South gave him 291.

Work. (Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "In all labor there is profit."—Proverbs xiv:23. Solomon here gives us a lesson which holds good in all matters of life. It is a short sighted mistake to avoid making trouble. God has so ordered this world, that industry will always repay itself. The savage may have an easy time apparently, but it is a life of poverty, uncertainty, discomfort, always the chances of starvation. The civilized man works hard and heavily, using body and mind more in one month than the savage does in the whole year; but he gains in return a life of safety, usefulness, continually increasing prosperity.

This, then, is Solomon's lesson; and he sure it holds good not only in tilling the ground, but in all the other labors or duties to which God may call us.

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

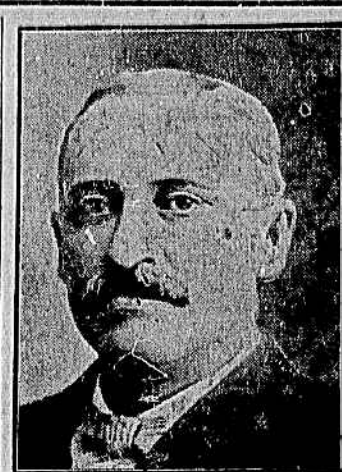
Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City.

Sketch No. 10.—Series began June 26, 1904.

A familiar figure on the streets of Richmond, a man widely known and universally held in high esteem, is Mr. George W. Stevens, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. Mr. Stevens is a natural railroad man. He knows the business thoroughly, and is devoted to it. He has climbed the ladder of deserved promotion from an humble position up to the chief executive officer of one of the largest, most important and most prosperous systems in this section of the country. The Chesapeake and Ohio made such splendid progress under him as general manager that when Mr. M. B. Ingalls retired from the presidency of the company four years ago, he was promptly chosen to fill that important office. In no period of the road's history has it been more successful than during these four years.

Mr. Stevens has spent practically his entire life in the railway service. The number thirteen does not seem to have proven an omen of ill-luck to him, as he began his railway career at that age. It is hoped that the interesting circumstance that his sketch comes number thirteen in this series of "The Makers of Richmond" will prove incidental to even greater success than he has yet attained.

Mr. Stevens is a native of Utica, Ohio, where he was born June 23, 1851. He entered the railway service on February 1, 1874, and was successively office manager, agent, clerk and operator with the Baltimore and Ohio. From February 1, 1879, to September 1, 1879, he was with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, filling the positions first of agent, then of dispatcher's assistant, and later of train dispatcher. He spent seventeen years with the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, rising through successive stages from train dispatcher to general superintendent. He came to the Chesapeake and Ohio January 1, 1899, as general superintendent. Six months later he was made general manager, and upon the resignation



tion of Mr. Ingalls, in February, 1900, was elected president.

Mr. Stevens is a man of tireless energy, of splendid judgment and of great perseverance. The men in all departments of the great system look up to him as a sympathetic superior, who has been through all the trials through which they have to pass. He is a modest, but progressive, citizen, and takes a deep interest in all that affects the welfare of the community. He is prominent in social life, has taken marked interest and contributed in very great measure to the splendid growth of the department of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. work, and is ever ready to lend his counsel and co-operation to any movement designed to advance the welfare of Richmond or her people.

Some of the commitments did more hard work in St. Louis in one week than they have done at home in five years.

The Honorable Mr. Swallow is a little slow about accepting, but he is going to accept all the same.

There are more than the usual number of "National" tickets to choose from. There is also a Populist ticket.

Bring on your campaign orators. Everybody is ready to be convinced, and to change opinions, perhaps.

The convention was sufficiently long drawn out to satisfy the most voracious St. Louis hotel keeper.

The Pike can now resume business. That other attraction at St. Louis has exhausted its force.

And during the whole hullabaloo, your Uncle Grover never took his eye off the cork.

Every man leaving St. Louis to-day wears the Hill streamer: "I am a Democrat."

The spell-binders have good warm weather in which to invade the country.

The whole earth is now open to the "spell-binders."

WAKE COUNTY BONDS.

Famous Case Finally Settled and Lawyers Get Nearly All.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GREENSBORO, N. C., July 9.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge Boyd signed a final decree in the Wilkes county bond case. By consent of all parties, the judgment recites that Mrs. Cornelia G. Patterson, of Winston, holder of five, John L. Cobb, holder of five, and W. C. Cobb, Jr., holder of five, bonds of eight of the eighteen bonds which have matured, are entitled to be paid the \$4,000 and the receiver by Wilkes county, as principal on the matured bonds, and the receiver is directed to pay this amount over to them. It is also found in the decree, that was due to the holders of the one hundred bonds involved in the suit by Wilkes county, July 1, 1904, by way of interest, the sum of \$4,247.42.

The costs and allowances to lawyers and officials in the case will amount to about \$40,000, leaving nearly \$5,000 of the interest money to be divided pro rata among the bondholders.

The following additional allowances are made in the decree: To Lindsay Patterson, \$2,000; to John L. Cobb, \$2,000; to W. C. Cobb, Jr., \$2,000; to Clement Manly, master, expenses, \$50; to Cor. Cobb, receiver, \$750.

THE FOURTH AT LAUREL. Boys at the Industrial School Have a Pleasant Day.

The boys of the Laurel Industrial School celebrated the Fourth of July with a holiday and a day of entertainment and amusements that made the date one to be pleasantly remembered. The boys gathered in the school yard, and gave every evidence of enjoyment of the day, and its varied programme. In the morning a spirited and well-contested baseball game was played between the school and the boys of the Laurel Industrial School. This was followed by a special holiday dinner, with the school, including a large variety of vegetable grown by the boys themselves. Lemonade flowed freely and abundantly during the day. At 2 o'clock the boys assembled in a grove near the school, and there witnessed the presentation of a play by scholars at the institution. A stage was erected, and on this the future dramatic stars shone brightly and dazzled their less fortunate fellows, who had no part in the cast. The play presented is entitled "One Hundred Years Ago."

A friend of the school as an evidence of appreciation of the school, and the school, has donated \$100 to the school, to be used for the purchase of books and supplies. The school is doing excellent work and is running very smoothly under the management of Mr. Emmora.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO NIAARA FALLS, VIA R. F. & P. R. R. AND CONNECTIONS.

Leave Richmond for Niagara Falls and connections via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad 7:00 A. M., July 15th, August 5th and 19th, September 2d and 16th, and October 7th; via Pennsylvania Railroad and Buffalo, E. D. A. 21, July 24th, August 12th and 26th, September 5th and 19th, and October 14th. Round trip rate from Richmond, \$12.50. Tickets on sale for afternoon trains on days prior to excursions from Washington, limited to return, leaving Niagara Falls within ten days, including date of excursion from Washington.

For tickets and further information apply to ticket agents Richmond, Fred. Erickson and Potomac Railroad, Fred. W. P. Taylor, Traffic Manager.

CAUGHT HIM IN THE RIVER

Parker Sputtered and Smiled When He Heard the Glad Tidings.

HOW RECEIVED ELSEWHERE WAS PAINFULLY SCALDED

Cleveland Satisfied, Roosevelt Silent—Tammany Swearing by the Winner.

(By Associated Press.)

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 9.—The news of Judge Parker's nomination was given to him at 6:50 A. M. to-day by the correspondent of the Associated Press, who found him clambering out of the water after his morning swim.

"Well, Judge, you've got it," cried the reporter, as the athletic figure appeared over the bow of the barge from which he had been diving.

"Is that so?" replied the Judge, his ruddy face breaking into a cheery smile, in which satisfaction was undisguised. He asked for details of the final vote, and displayed the liveliest interest in every fact and figure, at the same time refraining from the slightest comment.

When asked if he would say anything on the matter of his nomination, he declared:

"No I shall say nothing whatever upon the subject until I am formally notified of my nomination."

He climbed up the steep bank to his house and cordially received the greetings of the other newspaper men, who had been waiting there, but again declined to make any comment upon the situation.

Was Not Surprised.

From 9:45 P. M. of Friday until after 6 o'clock this morning, during the hours the convention was in session, Judge Parker remained in his room, and only left to go to the river for his usual swim. At that time he knew only that there had been an all night session of the convention, and that the balloting had begun.

There is little doubt that Judge Parker has been confident for many days that he would be nominated, and while he would not discuss this aspect of the question this morning, it was plain that the announcement of the result brought him no surprise, and no regret, in some detail of the figures involved.

Judge Parker devoted the first leisure of the morning to reading the morning papers, devoting close attention to the platform. He refused to make any comment whatever upon the platform. Afterwards he started for a ride on horseback. The American flag was run on the Rosemont flagstaff to-day, and flags and bunting appear in increasing profusion on all buildings in Esopus. A celebration will be held in the morning, postponed until next week. By that time, it is expected, the Ulster county delegation will have returned from St. Louis.

A NEW ACQUISITION.

The N. & W. Secures Columbus and Sandusky.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, July 9.—It is authoritatively stated in Wall Street to-day that the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Company will turn over to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company its Columbus and Sandusky road, formerly known as the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking. It is planned to have the Norfolk and Western use the line to effect an entrance into Sandusky, and facilitate its coal shipments.

The Pennsylvania will be rewarded with a traffic concession that will amply repay it for transferring the Columbus and Sandusky road to the Norfolk and Western.

FROM MRS. SHINBERGER.

Does Not Wish the Agitation of a Benefit Entertainment.

It had been suggested that a benefit performance be given for the widow of Inspector Shinberger and for the children of the late monument is proposed is to be erected by popular subscription. The matter has not been taken up for consideration by the proposed benefit the following communication explains itself.

Editor The Times-Dispatch: Dear Sir,—Please state for me through the columns of your paper that should the friends of my late husband wish to honor him with a monument, I have nothing to say. I would ask, however, that nothing towards a benefit for me be solicited. My late husband left no estate, he was ever a good provider and protector in life, and I now have my dear children who will comfort and provide for me.

MRS. M. J. SHINBERGER.

YACHT RACE.

The Huron, Defeats the Lady Evelyn in Run From Baltimore.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 9.—The yacht race from Baltimore to Old Point Comfort between the Lady Evelyn and the Huron, for a purse of \$500, was won by the Huron. The yachts left Baltimore yesterday afternoon at 3:38 o'clock. The Huron arrived at Old Point at 9:58 A. M., and the Lady Evelyn came at 11:41. The Huron is owned by H. F. Gilpin, of Baltimore, and the Lady Evelyn by E. P. Goodwyn, of Petersburg. Both are members of the Baltimore Yacht Club.

The Invitations Recalled.

The continued sickness of Mrs. George P. Shackelford makes it necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford to recall temporarily the announcement that they would be at home after July 10th at No. 206 N. Twenty-sixth Street. Mrs. Shackelford was taken with fever while on her wedding tour and had to be brought home.

Car and Cart Collide.

One of Contractor Gude's two-mule carts engaged in hauling earth on section yesterday collided with an open car on the Main Street line at the corner of Tenth, slightly damaging the car. The lady driver was going down grade and endeavoring to cross the track, but the car was moving rapidly, and but for the promptness and vigor with which the driver averted his team, more serious damage would have resulted. It was, considerable excitement was caused.

Summer Complaint Prevalent.

A number of cases of summer complaint are reported from almost all sections of the city. The cause of the prevalence of the malady at this time is not explained, unless it be attributable to the fact that the body is taken up by any impurities in river water, held by some, is overthrown by the fact that many who drink stale and other bottled waters are afflicted with the ailment.

Miss Annie Flood, of Buckingham county, has for several weeks been the guest of Mrs. H. S. Smith, at Randolph, Va. She is now visiting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Davis, at No. 100 North Twenty-eighth Street.

NEW PLANT

Placed by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company in Leader Building.

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